

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 17 April 1952

25X1 SUBJECT "Teleoptik" Factory, Zemun

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. The "Teleoptik" Factory, located in Zemun, has been in existence since before 1941. The "Teleoptik" Factory, which is under the control and jurisdiction of the General Directorate of Aircraft Industry, a component of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Belgrade, manufactures various types of precision instruments and navigation instruments such as altimeters and tachometers.
2. More than 500 persons are employed at the "Teleoptik" Factory. Women, as well as men, are employed in the cutting department and in the department where phosphorescent instrument dials are produced. The labor brigade system has been instituted at the Factory, which means that strict discipline is enforced and both working hours and use of materials are closely checked. At the present time, much overtime work is being done at the Factory, although periodically production is forced to cease completely owing to a lack of the necessary raw materials. Efforts are being made to assure a continued supply of raw materials in the future, from both domestic and foreign markets.
3. The "Teleoptik" Factory has its own foundry and a press for the manufacture of bakelite instrument casings. A bench lathe, capable of producing 1,000 instrument shafts per hour, has been put into service recently. Attached to the "Teleoptik" Factory is an apprentice school for novice machinists. Upon successful completion of a three-year course, these apprentices are assigned to some phase of airplane construction in the factory proper.
4. Two of the personnel staff at the "Teleoptik" Factory have been identified as: a certain Zivkovic, a noncommissioned officer in charge of the lathe department, and Ivan Kovac, in charge of inspection.
5. During World War II, the "Teleoptik" Factory manufactured airplane parts for the "Ikarus" Aircraft Plant and other factories which were producing

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airplanes for the Yugoslav Air Force. Immediately after the war and until 1949, the "Teleoptik" Factory operated on a very limited scale, all of its production being done by hand. As a consequence of this, its products were more expensive than those to be found on the foreign markets, and many of the finished articles were of inferior quality. However, after 1950, with the acquisition of new machinery [redacted] mass production was initiated.

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INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1 **SUBJECT** Military Information:
Communications Equipment

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1. At the end of World War II when German troops evacuated Yugoslavia, 34 teletype sets were dumped by them in Lake Plad, Slovenia. These sets were salvaged from the lake by the Yugoslavs. Forty more teletype sets were discovered by Yugoslav partisans at a former military supply depot located at Polzela.
2. After the 34 teletype sets found in Lake Plad had been repaired, Rajko Ponis, an engineer from Ljubljana, organized a teletype communications service and instituted the first teletype-communications training courses in Yugoslavia.
3. Doctor Roman Ponis, also an engineer and the brother of Rajko Ponis, who is an atomic scientist and nuclear physicist, is employed as a professor in the technical school of the University of Ljubljana.

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